The Govt. of India is in favour of payment of equal amount of death compensation, irrespective of the nationality of the soldier. India is pursuing this question in discussions in the UN.

Agreement with Foreign Countries to Combat Terrorism and Drug Trafficking

3867. SHRI T. VENKATRAM REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have signed a number of agreements to combat terrorism and check illicit trafficking of narcotics with a number of countries;

(b) if so, the names of such countries; and

(c) to what extent Government have achieved success in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) India has signed agreements to combat terrorism and/or to check illicit traffic in narcotics with the following countries: Mauritius, Zambia, U.K., U.A.E., Russia, Bulgaria, Romania, Myanmar;

In Addition, (i) Indian and US actively cooperate to combat illegal narcotics trafficking through the mechanism of the Indo-US Joint Working Group on Narcotics. During Prime Minister's visit to US in May, 1994, the two countries signed a Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperative Measures to Increase Awareness and Support for Efforts to Combat Production and Distribution of Use of Illegal Drugs.

(ii) India and *Spain* have issued a Joint Declaration on combating terrorism, drug trafficking and organised crime in February, 1993.

(iii) An India-*Pakistan* Committee to combat drug trafficking and smuggling was set up in December, 1986. This Committee has been meeting from time to time to review the drug trafficking and smuggling situation in the two countries and explore ways to improve the modes of exchange of information.

(iv) With *Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Kyrghyzstan and Turkmenistan,* India has signed a Declaration on Principles of Cooperation, which contains an article providing for cooperation, inter alia in the fields of terrorism, illegal international trade in narcotics, etc.

(c) Not many incidents have occurred, Prompting intervention under the provisions of above agreements, etc. However, Indian drug enforcement agencies maintain direct linkages with other countries to check illicit narcotics trafficking. Considerable success has been achieved by means of joint efforts.

Indo-Russian Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation

3868. SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indo-Russian Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation, 1993 has been ratified;

(b) if so, what are the main features of the Treaty; and

(c) whether the Text would be placed on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation, which was signed on 28 January, 1993 has come into force with effect from 11 October 1993, following an exchange of notes by the Governments of India and Russia.

(b) The main features of the Treaty are:—

(i) The two countries recognise that the Treaty is a continuation of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation signed between India and the USSR, on 9 August, 1971.

(ii) India and Russia have reiterated their adherence to the Delhi Declaration of a Nuclear Weapons Free and NonViolent World.

(iii) Russia respects India's policy of non-alignment. India respects the policy of the Russian Federation aimed at the democratisation and de-ideologisation of